LABOUCHERE'S CHALLENGE.

Ordering Pistols and Coffee Upon Belgian Soil.

MR. LAWSON DECLINES.

Several · Sir Lucius O'Triggers Express Their Ideas Upon Honor.

"BY MY VALOR SIR LUCIUS."

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Oct. 9, 1879.

Truth publishes to-day the following, addressed to Mr. Edward Levy Lawson, dated October 1 :-

"When I requested you to furnish me with the address of a friend you referred the gentleman who waited upon you to a friend, who, although a lawyer, had held Her Majesty's commission; and you stated that you placed the watter in his hands in this latter capacity.

"Yesterday this gentleman told my friend that you were ready to adopt the mode of settling our dispute which I proposed. Your friend, trusting to your assurances, as well as acting on his own views of what was befitting your honor, suggested that the matter should be further disenssed in Belgium.

"No doubt had you consulted any other man of the world he would have told you that any peaceable citizen has a right to decline and is fully justified in declining to enter upon a discussion like this in Belgium or France; but that when a person who has been assailed by another in the streets invites his assailant to repeat the assault abroad under conditions equal to both parties, he can hardly stand well as a man of honor and courage if he accepts and then backs

"Your last communication informs me that you adopt the latter alternative, and that you have no intention to risk your life in regard to

"CAUTIOUS COURAGE."

"I was standing in a dark street at a late hour of the night, when you, with cautious courage, aimed at me a blow from behind. We then closed and cuffed each other. So dark was it that for some time I did not recognize you. I have not probably had your experience, as a child, in gutter warfare, but I imagine you found me perfectly able to defend myself and to punish so very feeble an assailant as yourse lf.

"I consider you a * * (libellous) to journalism. I respect conservatives and liberals; but you are a * * (libellous) * * who, when Gladstone was in power, speaked up the liberal back stairs, and hung about the lobbies of the House of Commons to pick up crumbs of quasi-official information pecuniarily useful to you; and in hopes of currying favor and obtaining a sort of social currency you be spattered Gladstone with slavish adulation, but oner is he out of office than you attack him in a vein of scurrilous and mendacious vilifica

. "Under the circumstances I shall take the opinion of a friend what course to pursue regard

"I confess I find it difficult to know what to do with a * * (libellous) * * of your description, with just enough courage to lurk at night in a doorway in some street through which I am expected to pass, in order to deal me a blow from behind and trust to the crowd of roughs and * * (libellous) * * interfering to prevent any further consequences. Your obedient servant.

> "HENRY LABOUCHERE." IN THE COURTS.

Mr. Montagu Williams, the well-known bar rister, applied this afternoon at the Guildhall Police Court on behalf of Mr. Lawson for a ons against Mr. Labouchère. The charge was one of libel, and was based upon the article given above. The summons was granted and the hearing was set down for Thursday next. In view of the conflicting and inaccurate statements made by the English press Mr. Montagu Williams, who was prepared to act as Mr. Lawson's second, and was also an eye-witness of the affair, consented to give the HERALD correspondent a full statement of the facts. He says that the reason that Mr. Lawson resorted to the method of assailing Mr. Labouchère was that according to the law a dead person cannot be libelled, and no other way presented itself to Mr. Lawson of vindleating his uncle's honor. Mr. Montagu Williams confirms the statements of other eye-witnesses, which have been already published in the HERALD. Mr. Lawson threw down his cane hefore he struck out with his fist. Subse quently he picked it up and beat Mr. Labouchère. Both then entered the Beefsteak Club House. Mr. Labouchère applied to various members of the club to act as his second. They all refused except Mr. Pottinger Stevens, who is connected with a society journal called Life. MARTIAL PRELIMINARIES.

son, who referred him," says Mr. Williams, "to me as having been formerly an officer in the Ninety-sixth regiment of foot. He conveyed Mr. Labouchère's challenge, and suggested Belghun as a meeting place. 'I suppose,' said I, 'that these men mean to fight.' 'Certainly they do,' replied Mr. Stevens. After some conversation I promised to consider whether I could advise my man to fight, and said I would give an answer at six that evening. I consulted a well known nobleman and also a certain general in the army, who agreed that Mr. Lawson could not fight. He had thrashed Mr. Labouchère like a dog and could not give him a gentleman's satisfaction." When, therefore, Mr. Stevens

"Mr. Stevens next day waited on Mr. Law-

called on Mr. Williams the latter made the following formal reply:-"Mr. Lawson," he said, "has no wish to take Mr. Labouchère's life and he does not intend to risk his own. Mr. Labouchère has for months persistently libelled Mr. Lawson and at last ended by libelling Mr. Lawson's dead uncle. For that Mr. Lawson has thrashed Mr. Labouchère like a dog, and if the attacks are repeated will thrash him again. If Mr. Labouchère is not satisfied, Mr. Lawson refers him to the nearest police court." The reply was the open letter published in Truth and printed above. Mr. Labouchère has written another letter, saying that as Mr. Lawson refused to fight he should henceforth go armed. He intended to repeat his former statements, and if Mr. Lawson molested him would shoot him on sight. Besides these letters Truth contains a column of violent language, but does not repeat the libels on Mr. Lawson's uncle.

DOMINION RULE.

OPINION IN TORONTO ON THE HOME GOVERN-MENT'S DECISION IN THE LETELLIER AF-

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 9, 1879. A special cable despatch from London to the Globe says the Colonial Secretary's despatch to the Marquis of Lorne, on the Letellier affair, is pub-

ished in full there. The Times, in its editorial columns, says:-"The despatch will not strengthen the hands of the Colonial Governors. It must subject their action more and more to the direction of their ministerial advisers for the time being. This is a consequence much to be regretted. What must be must be, But dominant democracy of the hour is entitled to use the Colonial government as the instrument of its will we may feel disposed to question the use of a Colonial Governor. Our speculations go no further. Yet the result is as unpalatable as it is strange. The Governor in every colony is looked upon as something more than a passive exponent of the views of his Parliamentary Ministers, he is accepted as the delegate of the sovereign; as the confidential emissary of the home government, to which, as well as to the colonial government, he owes responsibility. It has been supposed that he ought to withstand the latter if he believed their advice w.s. at variance with the pringovernment, he owes responsibility. It has been supposed that he ought to withstand the latter if he believed their advice w.s at variance with the principles of the constitution of the colony or would be negatived by the Minister at home. Resistance on the part of a Colonial Governor to the proposals of his responsible advisers is, without doubt, a matter of great delicacy, not to be undertaken rashly, yet not to be neglected; when fit occasion arises objection must be raised. The despatch counsels obedience without calling attention to the conditions on which obedience depends. The moral the Colonial Governors will draw from the despatch is that of conditional obedience, while hundreds of signs warn us of the necessity of directing the attention of the Governors to the time at which and circum stances under which they should resist the counsels of their ordinary advisors."

The Times believes Lord Lorne's interpretation of the act to be correct, and says:—"The question is, whether the home government is prepared to contest the point with the Dominion administration. If they are not prepared, perhaps submission is discreed and safe. The Colonial Governor is also the guardian of parliamentary principles. In this capacity his duty is to convince himself in overy case of

If they are not prepared, perhaps submission is discreed and safe. The Colonial Governor is also the guardian of parliamentary principles. In this capacity his duty is to convince himself in overy case of doubt or importance whether the advice of his ministers would be supported by the judgment of the Colonial electorate. It is not enough for ministers who tender advice to possess the confidence of a majority of the popular chamber. If their advice raises a question of constitutional gravity of the first importance, the colonial government is bound to consider whether the mind of the people has considered it and is prepared to approve of the conduct of the Ministry. Upon these principles Colonial Governors have again and again declined to follow their Ministers' advice, accepted their resignations when they persisted, called their opponents into the council and tested the electors upon the issues raised. It is most important that this power, corresponding to the duty of the Colonial Governors, should never be overlooked. In it is found a partial safeguard against dangers of hasty resolutions. Whether it would have been well for Lord Lorne to have acted in this manner in the present case is necessarily open to dispute; but what is not open to dispute is, that Sir Michael well for Lord Lorne to have acted in this manner in the present case is necessarily open to dispute; but what is not open to dispute is, that Sir Michael Hicks Beach should have remembered this safeguard before advancing unconditional submission to usurpation of power. He should have suggested to Lord Lorne prudent inquiry as to whether the people were prepared to sustain Sir John A. Macdouald in his demand. There is reason to believe that Sir John himself would have been rather glad at this means of dropping the proposal to remove Mr. Letllier. There was no popular force at its back; it had not been considered at the general election. Some months were allowed to elapse before—at the instigation of Quebec supportors greedy for office—it was raised in Parliament. None of these things seem to have been considered by the Colonial Secretary when he ordered capitulation."

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

OTTAWA, Oct. 9, 1879. Ottawa, states that his again entering politics will largely depend upon the condition of his health. He has for some time been indisposed, and at one time serious apprehensions were felt for his re-

CANADA AND BRAZIL

MONTREAL, Oct. 9, 1879. A letter was read at the Board of Trade from Mr W. D. Bentley, who is connected with the English consular service in Brazil, stating that the Brazilian consular service in brazil, satting that the brazilian government had agreed to give a subsidy to a Canadian line of steamers and were willing to reciprocate for a mutual revision of tariffs. A government building would also be given in Rio Janeiro for the exposition of Canadian manufactures.

JOHN CANNON CONVICTED.

PACTICS OF HIS COUNSEL FOR THE PROCURING OF A NEW TRIAL-THE JUDGE TO RENDER A

DECISION TO-DAY.

PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 9, 1879. At the opening of court this morning the case of John Cannon, charged with negotiating stolen bonds, was called. The prisoner's counsel asked for a short delay, so that certain witnesses from New York could be produced. The District Attorney objected, and when the Judge finally determined to go on wit the trial, the prisoner's counsel refused to take part in it. The trial proceeded, and when the testimony for the prosecution was all in the prisoner's counsel for the prosecution was all in the prisoner's counsel refused to address the jury. Cannon was then asked to examine witnesses himself, but he remained mute, Finally Judge Briggs charged the jury, and in ten minutes they returned a verdict of guilty of uttering and publishing the forged bond, and of having forged coupons in his possession with intent to sent them.

forged coupons in his possession with intent to seif them.

The prisoner's counsel immediately made a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the prisoner had been improperly tried, without being given an opportunity to obtain his winesses.

Judge Briggs said that he saw not the slightest error in the trial, but would give the prisoner until two o'clock to show, by affleavit, that he had witnesses he desired to have examined, before he would pass upon the motion.

The District Attorney asked that the sfiddavit, if any should be made, should be in writing, so that a prosecution for perjury might be instituted upon it.

Finally Cannon made affidavit that certain wirnesses could be produced if proper time were allowed, and upon this an application for a new trial was based. The Judge will deliver a written opinion to-morrow.

A TRAIN ROBRED

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 9, 1879. The Chicago and Alton train which left this city at wenty minutes to seven P. M. last night was robbed of its express money at Glendale, fifteen miles east of this city. The train was stopped by about twenty masked men, who kept up a continual firing while the messenger's sale was robbed. The messenger was knocked down but not seriously hurt. Fifty thousand deliars is the estimated loss.

THE PRICE OF COAL

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1879. It is understood that the Lehigh Valley operator vill advance prices twenty-five cents per ton, to take effect on Monday next. A similar increase is prob effect on Monasy lext. A similar increase is prob-able by the Philadelphia and Reading Raifrond Com-pany. An advance in tolls is also promise 1, and no new orders at present circular rates are taken. This general action is thought to have been agreed upon in lieu of a coal combination, all prospects for a formation of which have disappeared.

STRIKE OF FREIGHT HANDLERS. BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1879. The freight hands at the large transfer house of

the Lake Shore and New York Central roads, at East Buffalo, struck for higher wages to-day. Consider-able excitament provails.

GRANT IN CALIFORNIA.

HIS BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT AT BELMONT BY SENATOR SHARON—RECEPTION BY SAN FRANCISCO MERCHANTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9, 1879.

Yesterday General Grant and party were the guests of Senator Sharon at Belmont, his country seat, in san Mateo county, driving around and enjoying themselves informally. Last evening a reception was held, for which great preparations had been made. The grounds were lighted with Chinese lan terns and the villa was beautifully decorated. Special trains were run from the city for the convenience of the guests, of whom about twenty-five hundred were present. Dancing and banqueting were the order of the evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius C. Cole, Mr. and Mrs Charles Crocker, Judge and Mrs. J. B. Crockett Mrs. D. D. Colton, Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden Thorn on, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Donahue, General and Mr. George Dodge, Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. William Freeborn, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fall, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Flood, Mr. and Mrs. Alex ander B. Forbes, Mrs. J. B. Felton, General William French, Justice and Mrs. Field, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gwin, Judge and Mrs. George Hyde Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Breckinridge, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Blanding, Colonel J. P. Hoge, Dr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Governor and Mrs. William Irwin, Mr. Newton Booth, Governor and Mrs. James A. Johnson, Senator and Mrs. J. P. Jones, Bishop and Mrs. Wingraham Kip, Major B. B. Keeler, Mr. Clarence King, Captain and Mrs. Louis Kempfl, Mr. Henry Knicker-backer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Mr. Bouben H. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Low, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Low, Mr. and Mrs. John Lord Love, Major General and Mrs. John Lord Love, Major General and Mrs. John H. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Doins J. Mrs. Latayette Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. McLano, General sand Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. McLano, General sand Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ogden, Mrs. James Otis, Mr. and Mrs. John Parrott, General Prince, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ralston, General and Mrs. W. S. Kosserans, Mr. and Mrs. John Parrott, General Prince, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ralston, General and Mrs. W. S. Kosserans, Mr. and Mrs. John Bedgwick, Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Sedgwick, Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Sedgwick, Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss Selby, Mrs. Henrietta Selby, Commodore and Mrs. J. H. Spotts, Governor and Mrs. Leland Stanford, Senator Stewart, Eugene I. Sulliyan, Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford, Senator Stewart, Eugene I. Sulliyan, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Taliant, Judge and Mrs. James D. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Van Rensselsen, General Barton, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Varian, Judge and Mrs. William Mrs. Dillian McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Withington, Judge and Mrs. Seldon S. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Judge and Mrs. G. J. Bucknall, Mr. and Mrs. Judge and Mrs. G. J. Bucknall, Mr. and Mrs. Judge and Mrs. G. J. Bucknall, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Gwin, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. John Hemphill, Lieutenant G. G. Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Bucknall, Mr. and Mrs. William Babocck, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Burling, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. J. Bucknall, Mr. and Mrs. William Babocck, Mr. and Mrs. Jam Hitchcock, Governor and Mrs. William Irwin, Mr. Newton Booth, Governor and Mrs. James A. John A RECEPTION BY MERCHANTS.

A RECEPTION BY MERCHANTS.

A reception given to General Grant by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade on behalf of the merchants of San Francisco took piace at noon to-day in the the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There were between five hundred and six hundred leading merchants of the city present. To accommodate those fresent it was found necessary to remove all the seats. The president's chair was handsomely decorated with two elegant silk American flags. At five minutes past twolve o'clock the General, who had been driven in a carriage from the Paiace Hotel, was escorted into the chamber. M. J. Jones, James Defremery, J. G. Patrick, W. Walker and Governor-clect George C. Perkins, representing the Chamber of Commerce, and Jacob S. Taber, on behalf of the Board of Trade, roceived the distinguished guest. Mr. Perkins, addressing the General Grant—The merchants of San Francisco. General Grant—The merchants of San France

the General, said:—
General Grant—The merchants of San Francisco, represented by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, have the honor to pay you their respects, desiring as merchants to express their appreciation of your services to our common country, recognizing that universal prosperity is best promoted by domestic and national intercourse, and that through the most intimate relations, to which great end peace is absolutely essential. They regard you as the great chieftain whose military genius restored domestic peace and civil law throughout our country. In the hour of triumph your magnanimity did not allow you to torget that the good will of all our countrymen was as necessary as the success of the armies under your command. When intrusted with the highest office in the grant of the people you proved to the world how war could be avoided and peace secured by friendly arbitration. We regard you as an honorable representative of our republican citizenship, more especially to be so esteemed because, sithough successful in war, you have so fully appreciated the advantage of peace, while the honors bestowed upon you by foreign potentates have never caused you to swerve from the path of republican simplicity and true American citizenship.

The merchants of San Francisco welcome you to

The merchants of San Francisco welcome you to your native land, wishing you a happy return to your home, many years of happiness and an old age which shall command the continued honor and rev-

which shall command the occupance of the second of your countrymen.

Mr. Perkins then presented the address he had delivered to the General on a scroll, on the back of which was the inscription:

To General U. S. Grant, from the Chumber of a Commerce and the Board of Trade of San France

Commerce and the Board of Trade of San Franciaco, October 9, 1879.

Underneath the inscription were the signatures of
the presidents and secretaries of the two bodies.

GENERAL GIANT'S SYEECH.

General Grant, addressing Governor Perkins, said
he was very much gratified to meet the merchants
of San Francisco and of having the pleasure of being
introduced to them. He had remarked with pleasure the wonderful growth of San Francisco, and
complimented the merchants for having done so
much toward building up this community.
They all knew he had travelled extensively in the past two years, and nowhere
did he see greater evidences of prosperity
than here. The condition of the laboring classes
seemed to be better here than in any place he had
in no other part of the world seen evidences of prosperity of the laboring classes, which was the highest compliment he could pay to the merchants of
the city. In conclusion he thanked them for the
reception they had tendered him.

The merchants were then introduced to General
Grant, and at the conclusion of the ceremony ho
was escorted to his carriage and driven back to the
Palace Hotel. Shortly atter one o'clock the General
was driven to the wharf and embarked on the St.
Paul, which this afternoon steamed out of the bay
on her voyage to Oregon. The shipping in the harbor dipped their colors as the steamer passed the
city front.

OFF FOR OREGON-PROGRAMME OF HIS STAY ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, 1

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 9, 1879. The steamer St. Paul, elegantly fitted up for the conveyance of General Grant and his party to Oregon, sailed this afternoon. The company altogether mbered twenty-one guests, including General Miller and ex-Senator Sargent. Singularly enough the ship Great Admiral arrived from New York las vening. As she came into the wharf in line with the St. Paul her figure head, the figure of Admiral Parragut, was quite interesting.

THE GENERAL'S RETURN. As the General's friends are somewhat anxious to eet him and make inquiries about his stay here, the following is the programme :- He will reach Portland Monday morning, the 13th, and will return here the 20th; will be the guest of the ratifood company at Crocker on the 21st; at Sacramento the 22st. On the 23d he returns here; on the 24th he dines with Mayor Bryant; the 25th, visits Mills Seminary, attends Oakland races, and will be present at German Opera here at night; rests Sunday; attends the Grant twenty-five dellar banquet Monday night, and departs on the 28th for the East via Virginia City.

A SILENT PAREWELL. A SILENT FARRWELL.

At his departure this afternoon there were only 2,000 persons of all classes present. As the steamer backed out from the wharf there was not a cheer. As she get out in the bay handkerchiefs were freely waved, still not a word was spoken. Those on the St. Paul responded with waving handkerchiefs, still all was stience. The General lifted his hat and returned the salutations. The beholders seemed dumb with admiration and retired as the steamer departed.

THE PRESIDENT IN OHIO.

SANDUSKY, Oct. 9, 1879. The President and Mrs. Hayes, who have been quietly visiting an old friend in this left this forenoon for Clyde, where passed the day attending the annual at that place and meeting the people of the President's home neighborhood. About ive thousand persons were on the fair grounds.

After being conducted through the several
halfs and departments the President briefly
addressed the people on the increased
production of the country and the prosperity
arising from its varied and intelligent farming.

The President and Mrs. Hayos manifested a lively interest in the various exhibits. There was little attempt at display of a public character, and at four o'clock the President returned to Fremont, where he now expects to remain at rest until Thursday next, when he will return to Washington by way of Columbus, where he will remain one day.

YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

THE MEMPHIS HOWARDS UNABLE TO REACH OUTLYING INFECTED DISTRICTS-HARRISON STATION AND CARSON'S LANDING CALL FOR HELP-CONDITION OF THE EPIDEMIC IN THE TENNESSEE CAPITAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1879.

The only incident of the day was the burial this died early this morning. The Porter Reserves, of which he was a member, buried him with military honors. Sixteen members of the company, headed by a brass band, and six carriages, composed the funeral cortege, which attracted a large crowd as it slowly wended its way from Madison down Main, thence out to Elmwood Cemetery. Rev. W. T. Dalzell officisted at the grave. Two members of the Chickasaw Guards were among the pail bearers, as he was also a member of that famous company. Mr. Williamson had an attack of the fever in July, but convalesced and went on a tour North. He returned to last Saturday night. It was thought for three days his sickness was yellow fever, but it was congestion of the lungs which caused his death.

Ten cases, seven of which were colored, were reported to the Board of Health to-day. The following are the whites: W. H. D. Wendel, aged 62 years, No. 276 Vance

Malachi Radigan, aged 30 years, No. 85 Main street. Martha Looder, aged 33 years, Georgia street.

In addition the Howards supplied nurses to the following whites: Mrs. Steele, aged 33 years, No. 189 Jefferson street.

Eugene Esslinger, aged 20 years, No. 205 Fenn Esan Terrell, aged 28 years, No. 31 Bass avenue. Mrs. Martin, aged 45, McLemore avenue.

THURSDAY'S DEATH LIST. The deaths to-day are as follows:— P. O'KEEPE, aged 41, City Hospital. ADA BOWMAN, aged 7, Mouth of Wolf River. JOHN GAWN, aged 38, corner of Market and Front

ROBERT JOHNSON, aged 50, two miles south of

the city.

MOLLIE KENNEDY, aged 20. Buntyn station. LOUIS GRIFFIN (colored), aged 26, Concord street Of the dead P. O'Keefe is said to have been a Catholic priest, though not recognized as such by the priests here. He was buried this morning by Father William Walsh, of St. Bridget's Church. is reported to have influential relatives residing in

Argument in the injunction trial before Judge Eldridge on a motion to dissolve the injunction granted by Special Judge Gallaway, closed this afternoon. Judge Eldridge reserves his decision until Saturday. In conversation after adjournment of court he said, "Rule 6 was a proper rule to be pro-mulgated by the State Board of Health provided the act was constitutional."

Donations to the Howards to-day were:-

THE PEVER AT HARRISON STATION. This morning President Langstaff telegraphed to the Howard Association at New Orleans as follows:-In response to an appeal for assistance from Mayor Rice, of Harrison Station, Miss., received yesterday, we immediately procured a locomotive and started with the aid solicited. Desota County (Miss.) Board of Health refused to permit us to enter their county, and we had to return to Memphis. Will you turnish the required assistance? Answer immediately. We will pay expenses.

The following answers came this afternoon:-New Onleans, Oct. 9, 1879.

A. D. Langstays, President of the Howards, Mem

Find out and let us know at once if the nurse and doctors will be allowed to come there. No train from Grenada till Saturday, and I can send them by to-morrow's train if they will let them come. F. R. SOUTHMAYD, Secretary Howard Association.

In response to the inquiry of the condition o affairs at Harrison, Mayor Rico telegraphed this af-

All the sick dead. A thunder storm from the east threatened this city this afternoon, but passed to the south. The thermometer has ranged between 70 and 34 degrees.

A telegram has been sent to Greenville, Miss., by the Howards, the same to be forwarded to Concor-dia, saying efforts will be made to supply the wants of the sick there, if such wants are made known.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

GREENVILLE, Miss., Oct. 9, 1879. Vellow fever has broken out at Carson's Landing one mile above Concordia. Ten cases and one death A. D. Langstaff, president of the Memphis Association, telegraphs to the Mayor of

Concordia appeals for assistance. Advise us what is needed and we will endoavor to supply them. Mayor Bourges will reply that they need money and physicians.

AID FOR MEMPHIS. "Lactin" has sent to the HERALD office \$5 for the sid of the Memphis sufferers.

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1879.

MAIL MATTER ADDRESSED TO LOTTERY COM-PANIES AND THEIR AGENTS-THE RECENT POST OFFICE BULING STRICTLY ENPORCED. The ruling made by the Post Office Department last Saturday, that all letters addressed to lottery companies or to persons as agents of such com panies must be treated as unmailable, has not been rescinded, nor has the enforcement of the accompanying order been suspended, as seems to be sup posed in some quarters. On the contrary, it is being rigidly enforced. The Postmaster of Louisviile, Ky., was to-day informed by the Postma General that he should refuse to deliver any letters and should send them all to the dead letter office. The misunderstanding in re gard to the matter appears to have arisen from the fact that no authority has yet been given to postmasters to detain letters mailed sto persons known to be lettery agents but not addressed as such. The department is, however, pursuing an investigation as to the extent of the business done and the methods by which the statutes and the recent order are evaded by the lottery companies, with a view to determining whother any postmaster at an office of delivery, who has judicial notice of the business engaged in by a company and its agents, can hold letters which arrive in large numbers adtressed to an individual whose connection with the lottery company is not openly stated.

THE NEW DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT. For some years past the business of the circuit oranch of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has been increasing so rapidly that, notwithstanding the streamous efforts made by Bench and liar, the calendar of each successive term has grown larger than the preceding one. To expedite passed authorizing a new Circuit Court, and vesterday afternoon the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District had a consultation on the subject at which all were present, and the result was that an order was promulgated in General Term this morn-ing, announcing the establishment of a new court, to be known as Circuit Court No. 2.

PALLING OFF IN THE MEXICAN REVENUE. The United States Minister to Mexico, in a report to the Department of State on the financial affairs of that country, states that there has been a considerable decrease in the receipts, especially at the Cus tom House, amounting to \$2,135,602, during the fiscal year ending July, 1879. The chief source of revenue is from customs. It would seem that the commerce of Mexico has very materially declined or that, as the papers say, the contraband trade has very much increased. Probably both causes have contributed to the large diminution of revenue.

Additional Details of Merritt's March.

NO MENTION OF THE REPORTED FIGHT.

Skirmish with the Redskins After the Arrival.

TROUBLE AT LOS PINOS AGENCY.

The Agent Reported Driven Off by the Indians.

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 9, 1879. Lieutenant Almy, an adjutant of General Merritt's ommand, gives a very interesting account of the march of the relieving column from Rawlins. He

halting for a single moment, and making seventy miles in twenty-four hours. It will be remembered that the command left Bawlins at half-past ten A. M. Thursday, October 2. They marched forty miles that day and the second day they they marched fifty miles. The men endured march splendidly. They realized that a few of their omrades in arms were surrounded and that their safety depended upon the quick movement of their command. Consequently there were no complaints Several horses were so worn out that they had to be abandoned, and died on the roadside. The com mand arrived at the scene of action Sunday, October 5, after marching seventy miles the day provious When Merritt's advance guard reached Payne's pickets they were commanded by them to halt, and in order to inform Captain Payne that it was the relief column that was approaching, he Captain Dodge's company of the Ninth cavalry was there when Merritt arrived. He arrived on Thursday and had to cut his way in. In the engagement he lost thirty-three out of his thirty-five horses for the wounded immediately upon their arrival at the command. Merritt's march was a great military success. Major Thornburgh's body has been

BEFORT OF BATTLE FOT CHEDITED. General Merritt does not mention having met any Indians, and the report of his battle is not credited.

About eighty head of horses belonging to George Boggs were taken from their corral on Snake Riv and driven off on the night of October 6. It is thought to be the work of white men as no Indians have been seen in the neighborhood. General Crook has established his headquarters at

Fort Steele, but comes here every morning and re mains during the day, returning home in the even ing. He is watching things closely and despatch ing messengers daily. Captain Gillis, quarte master, is here, and to him belongs the credit of moving more forage and supplies in a shorter time than any officer on record. It is due to his promptness that the troops were enabled to go to the front so speedily.

THE REPORT OF MERRITT'S FIGHT CONTRA DICTED-A SKIRMISH APTER HIS ARRIVAL. CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Oct. 9, 1879.

The statement of the mail carrier that General Merritt had a fight with hostiles before reaching General Merritt's report and all other communica ions from his command made no mention of his having met Indians while going in. Letters received here to-day by an army officer from members of Merritt's command speak of no engagement be ore the junction with Payne's command.

PIGHT WITH THE INDIANS. On Sunday morning, October 5, after relieving Payne, General Merritt, with Company M. Fifth cavalry, under Lieutenant Cherry, left camp to visit Thornburgh's battle field, and on the way there was attacked by Utes. One man was wounded and given, except that the Indians were repulsed Sunday These letters were dated Sunday evening, while Merritt's report was written Sunday morning.

THE INDIAN RUNNER'S STORY OF THE MAS-CHIEF OURAY DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE-THE AGENT AT LOS PINOS REPORTED DRIVEN AWAY BY THE INDIANS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 9, 1879. The runner who arrived at Los Pinos Agency, bringing news of the death of Agent Meeker and the employes at White River, says that after the fight with Thornburgh the Utos proceeded to the agency and attacked the employes who had on fire, and the men shot, one by one, as they rushed out. The fate of the women in doubt, though Douglas was pro ecting them as best he could. Agent Stanle at Los Pinos, immediately upon receiving this news by a bodyguard of Utes, selected by Ouray, to White River, and their return is anxiously waited. Oursy sent a positive command to the White River Utes to cease fighting, as the Utes cano sick with anxiety. Oursy had started or big hunt which was to continue three months This intelligence reached him, and he aba that and is doing all he can to stop the war. The whites have every confidence in him, but he seems powerless, as the latest despatches indicate that ouble in the south is increasing.

A despatch to the Governor from Silverton dated 8th, signed by three responsible citizens, says re-Indians have driven the agent from Las Pinos agency to Animas City. The leading citizens then called for help, and troops were sent trom Pagosa to Animas City at once.

Another despatch to the Governor from Delporte lated to-day, just in, thirty-six hours from Silver on on the 7th, says an armed party from Silverton was brought in, the women and children from the ower San Miguel. Settlers on the Dolores feel aufo but want arms and ammunition. There are thirty Indians in camp on the Cascade, twenty-five miles below Silverton, but not in war paint. CITIZENS ORGANIZED.

The citizens of Silverton have organized 100 nen, but lack arms and ammunition. do not anticipate danger in Silverton, but the outlying camps and settlements must have help.
A request is made to send, if possible, 100 stand of arms and at least thirty rounds each. ANIMAS CITY IN DANGER.

A special messenger from Silverton says Animas City is in danger. The agent at Los Penes just got off with his life. The country is tull of rus which must be taken with caution. The Indians will not attack large settlements and besiege them, but will attack isolated camps and settlers, making a quick dash and then be off again to the

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF INDIANS DENIED THE SHOSHONES, BANNOCKS AND ARAPAHOES QUIET AND FRIENDLY-MERRITT'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9, 1879.
At department headquarters here your correspond ent learned from the Adjutant General that intor-mation had been received from Shoshone, Bannock nd Arapahoe agents showing that the rumors that these indians have many of them been seen travel-ling southward to join the Utes were false. Captain Fort Hall, where the Bannock and Sposhone agents

are, that the Indians there are aware of the Ute outbreak, but are entirely peaceable and will make I

A COUNCIL WITH THE INDIANS. Major Upham, the commanding officer at Fort Washakie, who, like Captain Bainbridge, is consid ered an officer of rare good judgment in Indian af-fairs, reports that he held a council on the day previous with the Shoshones and Arapahoes at that agency, including Chief Washakie, and found that while aware of the Ute troubles they were well disposed and peaceable. Chief Washakle said that his horses were worn out in hauling supplies from the railroad, but if the Utes came in that direction they would assist to fight the reutant General stated that despatches had been sent to these and other agencies to learn the disposition of the tribes and the reports were reliable. If any of

a few young men who wanted a frolte.

Regarding the Unitahs and Southern Utes there was no information at hand, though it seems quite likely that the whole Ute tribe are getting ready to take a hand at this trouble.

MERGITT'S NEXT MOVE.

In response to a question as to Merritt's next movement your correspondent learned that he would undoubtedly prepare a train for conveying the forty-three wounded men to the railroad-a great undertaking, as he lacks the necessary ambuances and mules. When that was accomplished he would unquestionably push to the agency, to learn

the condition of affairs and of Agent Meeker's tate. Dodge's feat in reaching Payne with his little command and Merritt's forced march are pronounced dmost unsurpassed in Indian warfare. tremendous suffering and hardship on the part of officers and soldiers, Merritt, with his big train, through a terrible region, making his march in twenty-four hours. Dodge, all old officers state, has made himself famous and insured a new pair of choulder straps at an early date.

NO NEWS AT SHEEDAN'S HEADQUARTERS-GEN-ERAL MERRITT'S REPORT CRITICISED-RE-PORTS FROM THE AGENCY DISCREDITED.

Chicago, Oct. 9, 1879.

Nothing new regarding the Indian war has been eccived at headquarters. The officers express great satisfaction with the action of Captain Dodge and his colored troops, who first relieved Payne. Although through an infested country with forty men, and forced his way through the savages into the camp with unequalled valor and pluck. The Indians ha a neculiar hatred for these colored troops, which the

MERRITT'S REPORT CRITICISED General Merritt's report is criticised as giving no important facts respecting the situation on Milk River, and as being taken up with the laudation of various subordinates, the nature of whose services he fails to disclos whom he should at any rate commend in a future written report. It is believed that the consolidated ommand are by this time en route for the White River Agency. The greatest interest is manifested for the safety of that post. The report that the Indians have been killing the men and caring for the

women is discredited. COURT MARTIAL AT WEST POINT.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF A GENERAL SERVICE CLERK FOR ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL-A SE-VERE SENTENCE.

For the first time in many years a conviction has been had in this department by court martial, and the offence was one which the military authorities here have handled without gloves.

Charles A. Paybey was a general service clerk in the office of Colonel William M. Wherry, Adjutant the office of Colonel General of West Point. For a year or more he had peen addicted to drink and would get on occas prees. Finally the matter became so annoying to the Adjutant General that he warned Paybey for the ast time, which warning was unheeled, and in the latter part of August Colonel Wherry notified him he was going to discharge him and gave him ten days to get his work up and after that gave him five days

to get his work up and after that gave him five days' furlough to arrange for his family. Paybey was dumbfounded at the announcement, but even then did not believe he would be discharged.

However, he wrote to one of the cadets, asking him to write him a letter of recommendation, and when the time came for him to go found that Colonel Wherry really meant what he said. Then he wrote another letter to the cadet referred to, and whom he had accidentally met in a liquor saloon as Highland Falls under the influence of liquor, and demanded \$1,000 of him as the price of silence. The cadet at once took the letters to Colonel Wherry and explained the situation, and on the 15th of September Paybey was arrested on the charge of attempting to blackmail.

A court martial was at once organized, consisting of Professor Leper, president, and Lieutenauts Sears, Knight, Morton and Honeycut, and the prisoner was put upon his trial, being defended by Lieutenaut Blunt. The trial lasted several days, when he

was put upon his trial, being defended by Lieutesant Blunt. The trial lasted several days, when he was declared guilty, and was sentenced by the Court to be dishonorably discharged the service, to forfeit all pay and allowance due and to become due, and to be confined two years in a military prison. The findings of the court martial were sent to Major General Schofield, in command of the department, who approved them, and then application was made to the Secretary of War for an order directing to what military prison Payboy should be sent. The order was received yesterday to take him to Fort Leavenworth, and hast evening Lieutenant Emerick and a private left for that place with the prisoner, intending to handcuff him in the cars.

SEXECULT OF THE CONVICTED MAN.

Paybey was more than ordinarily educated, and aside from his intemperate habits, was smart and welliked. When the war broke out he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment, and didn't leave the volunteer service till the war closed. Some time after he was a clerk in the New York Post Office, and then enlisted in the regular army and came to West Point and had been in Colonel Wherry's office three or four years. His main defence to the charge was that when he wrote the letter demanding the \$1,000 he was under the influence of glunor and didn't resize what he was doing, and when he came to his senses he abandoned the idea; but Colonel Wherry states that all the internal evidence shows that he was very methodical in his purpose.

The greatest sympathy is expressed for his wife

to his source.

Wherry states that all the internal evidence shows that he was very methodical in his purpose.

A DESTITUTE PAMILE.

The greatest sympathy is expressed for his wife and two children, one of the latter being a cripple, sind all are extremely destitute. She has highly respectable relatives in New York and Brooklyn, but they have become estranged because of her husband's actions. She is a pale, delicate woman, but it is proposed that she shall not suffer, as the officers in the department with look after her welfare as far as it is possible to do so.

The findings of the court martial and the sentence were read before the corps of cadets at last evening's parade.

THE MECHANICS' BANK

MONTHRAL, Oct. 9, 1879. At a meeting of stockholders of the Mechanics' Sank to-day a statement was submitted by the assignee, showing that the total liabilities are \$419,271 and the total assets \$577,130, leaving nominal assets

"INEXCUSABLE AND UNLAWFUL."

The jury empanelled by Coroner Nolan, of Williamsburg, in the Kimmer case found yester-day that the attendance at the Chambers Hospital was insufficient, and the practice of those in charge of the hospital of charging for the transportation of patients residing outside New York "uncelled for, inexcusable and unlawful." The testimony taken was that of Dr. Davis, of Easter, the driver of the ambulance, and of Mrs. Klimmer. The first named swore that when he said it would be best for her husband to be moved in an ambulance she assented to the payment of \$10 therefor. He says deceased was properly treated, Easter said patients were generally transported free, but that he took \$3 trom Mrs. Klimmer, The lady said her husband told her that the dector did nothing for him. She admitted that Easter did not ask for the \$3, but that the dector did not ask for the \$3, but that the dector did ask for what she paid at the hospital. practice of those in charge of the hospital of charg-

STABBING AFFRAY.

About fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock this morning two men, named James Crawford and Mark Morsen, were stabbed by a Spaniard, whose name Morsen, were stabled by a Spaniard, whose name is unknown, in a saloon at No. 176 Forsyth street during an altercation. Crawford received a deep wound in the left side of the abdomen, which it is considered will prove fatal. Morsen was stabled in the left thigh and will recover. Both men were intuitied. The injured men were taken to Chambers Street Hospital. Crawford is twenty-seven years of age and is married. Morsen is a barkeeper about twenty years of age.